NOTE XXI.

ON PANORPATA AND PLANIPENNIA

COLLECTED IN WESTERN JAVA

BY

Dr. H. W. VAN DER WEELE.

At my arrival in Buitenzorg, at the end of April 1909, the dry season just commenced and this being the less favourable period for insect-collecting, I obtained but few specimens. Later on I perceived that this country is much poorer in regard to these groups than Europe, so that my collections only increased from time to time with some spare examples. Panorpata and Planipennia are very rare here, much rarer than in Europe, and they were found nowhere abundant, so that their economic importance is still more insignificant and their appearance in the tropics proportionally much rarer.

Panorpata.

Panorpa mülleri Weele, Notes Leyden Mus. XXXI, p. 6 (1909).

I collected on a hot day in January 1910, on Mount Malabar, Pengalengan, Western Java, at an altitude of about 5100 feet, four specimens (1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀) of a form most closely related to the typical *mülleri*, but the black crossband of the wings is very narrow and in the ♂-specimen the left hindwing has the same pattern as in *mülleri ungaranensis* Weele (l. c. p. 7).

Its habits do not differ very much from those of the

european species, as they are sitting on low plants and shrubs, prying on insects which they suck out. Shadowed places are preferred by them, but they are very shy and fly away at the least danger. I once observed in a spider's web, a female sitting on a spinned prey which it was sucking out, but it flew away at my approach.

Panorpa nematogaster Mac Lachlan, Weele, l. c. p. 9.

I found in the woods of Mount Malabar, on open spots and along the roads, some specimens (4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀) sitting in the same manner as the european representatives, the males with the very long abdomen twice curved on the dorsum. They also are very shy and the males pinch with their sharply pointed forceps so, that it is distinctly sensible.

The genitalvalve of the male is not so obtuse at the apex as in the specimens collected by Müller (Leyden Mus.) and which probably were captured on Mount Gedeh. I also observed in my specimens, that the length of the two penultimate abdominalsegments is subject to individual variation, as I found that in specimens of the same size, they were shorter for about one mm. each. I make mention of this observation, especially because many authors attach much value to the length of these segments and regard it as a constant character.

My specimens were collected during the wet season, in the months October, December and January.

Leptopanorpa longicauda Weele, l. c. p. 11, pl. 1, fig. 5, ♂.

I captured the hitherto unknown female of this interesting species in December on Mount Malabar, together with the foregoing species, which it resembles very much. It differs from it by the yellow-red colour of the body, the relatively longer rostrum and the darker legs, which are reddish brown with dark annulations on the tarsal joints.

Body 13 mm., forew. 14 mm., hindw. 12 mm., ant. 12 mm.
Abd. 10 mm., gr. br. 3 mm., gr. br. 2½ mm.

Planipennia.

Myrmeleon sagax javanensis, nov. subsp.

The markings of the head are about as in *sagax sumatrensis* Weele (Notes Leyden Mus. XXXI, 1909, p. 34), but the median posterior ones are nearly as broad as the median anterior ones, which are much more acute at the tip. The lateral markings are very broad and nearly connected with one another.

The wings are very large and broad, so that this form is more closely related with the Celebes- and New Guinea-subspecies than with that of Sumatra. The locality »Java" of the mentioned specimens collected by Dr. S. Müller (cf. Weele, l. c. p. 35) may, consequently, be correct.

Body 35 mm., forew. 40 mm., hindw. 42 mm., ant. 7½ mm.
Abd. 29 mm., gr. br. 11½ mm., gr. br. 10 mm.

I collected in September 1909 one female flying in the day-time (probably being disturbed from its refuge) at Kota Batoe, the well-known bathing-place in Tji Omas on Mount Salak near Buitenzorg.

Myrmeleon frontalis Burmeister, Weele, l. c. p. 36, pl. 3, fig. 13, ♀.

I collected some specimens at lamp-light during rainy evenings in August at Buitenzorg, and observed there the pitfalls of the larvae at an ever dry spot at the gate of the Phytopathological Laboratory.

Micromus angustior, nov. spec.

This new species has about the same size as *M. pusillus* Gerst. (cf. Weele, l. c. p. 54, pl. 4, fig. 19), but it is very distinct by the much narrower wings and their more open nervature.

Body brown. Antennae pale yellow, somewhat darker in their apical third, about as long as the hindwing. Head pale yellowish, the face somewhat shining in front. Eyes

black. Palpi yellowish brown, the ultimate joint fusiform, very strongly pointed at the tip and of more than twice the length of the penultimate joint. Legs yellowish, the posterior tibiae not broader than the others.

Wings hyaline, very long and narrow, the hindwings about equal in length and in breadth with the forewings. Nervature open, yellow, in the forewings strongly stippled with brown. Costalveins of the forewings, with the exception of the four basal ones, once- or twice-forked at the apex, in the hindwings simple. Five interior and four exterior brown gradate veins in both wings. Tips very acute, angulated.

Body ♀ 4 mm., forew. 7 mm., hindw. 6 mm., ant. 6 mm.
Abd. ♀ 2½ mm., gr. br. 2 mm., gr. br. 2 mm.

I collected two females at the electric light near the virgin wood at Tji njiroewan, at an altitude of 5100 feet on Mount Malabar, in October 1909, the beginning of the wet season.

Chrysopa ochracea Albarda, Weele, l. c. p. 69.

I collected in October and December a series of 8 specimens, under the same circumstances as *Micromus angustior*.

Mantispa amabilis Gerstaecker, Weele, l. c. p. 88, pl. 5, fig. 37.

My hunter captured at Buitenzorg in September 1909, during several days, 6 specimens of this species.

The above-mentioned and described specimens are all in my collection.

Tjinjiroewan, May 1910.